

justification for this significant change in regulatory and paperwork promulgation procedures.

With respect to regulations, the bill makes permanent the authorization for the General Accounting Office (GAO) to respond to Congressional requests for an independent evaluation of selective agency regulatory proposals. To date, GAO has not hired staff for this function since the law only authorized a 3-year pilot project. To assume oversight responsibility for Federal regulations, Congress needs to be armed with an independent evaluation. What is needed is an analysis of legislative history, e.g., to see if there is a non-delegation problem or backdoor legislating. Instructed by GAO's independent evaluations, Congress will be better equipped to review final agency rules under the Congressional Review Act. More importantly, Congress will be better equipped to submit timely and knowledgeable comments on proposed rules during the public comment period.

In addition, the bill requires certain changes to improve regulatory accounting. These include: (a) requiring Federal agencies to annually submit estimates of the costs and benefits associated with the Federal rules and paperwork for each of their agency programs; (b) requiring OMB's regulatory accounting statement to cover the same 7-year time series as the President's budget; (c) requiring integration into the President's budget; and (d) establishing pilot projects for regulatory budgeting. Currently, the economic impacts of Federal regulation receive much less scrutiny than programs in the fiscal budget. Requiring OMB presentation using the same time series as the fiscal budget and being fully integrated into the fiscal budget documents, Congress will be better able to simultaneously review both the on-budget and off-budget costs associated with each Federal agency imposing regulatory or paperwork burdens on the public. Lastly, the bill includes a pilot test to determine the feasibility of regulatory budgeting. This vehicle would help ensure that agencies address the worst societal problems first.

I believe that the public expects and deserves paperwork reduction results. In addition, I believe that the public has the right to know if it is getting its money's worth from Federal regulation.

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CLEMENT ZABLOCKI, THE ORIGINAL DEMOCRAT FROM THE REAGAN ERA

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**HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 11, 2003*

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I wish to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article that appeared in the April 29, 2003 issue of *The Hill*. This piece, written by John Komacki details the career and legacy of my predecessor in Congress, U.S. Rep. Clem Zablocki.

CLEMENT ZABLOCKI: THE ORIGINAL DEMOCRAT FROM THE REAGAN ERA

He is now all but forgotten unless you stop at the branch public library on the corner of 35th and Oklahoma

Avenue, just across the street from Villa Roma Pizza and Oak Park Lanes on Milwaukee's South Side. Or you might know of him if you visit the Ambulatory Care Wing at the Polish-American Hospital in Krakow, Poland.

Yet he left an important mark in U.S. foreign affairs that all presidents follow, in spirit if not approval. He was also a model for his party who predated the Sen. Henry "Scoop" Jackson (D-Wash.) pro-defense Democrats of the '70s and is again becoming fashionable in an age of terrorism and pre-emption.

The first thing most people noticed about Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wis.) was how unnoticeable he was. With a dark, Thomas Dewey-like mustache, the short, squat, reticent man looked more like a church organist or a high school teacher than a congressman.

He was, of course, both before being elected to the Wisconsin Senate in 1942. In 1948, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, and he was re-elected by large majorities until his death in 1983.

Zablocki became one of Wisconsin's most popular and endearing politicians. His Milwaukee district was the core of city's Catholic, Polish-American community, and he reflected the working-class patriotism and morality of the second- and third-generation Eastern European-immigrant community.

As such, he valued hard work and was staunchly anti-Communist and religiously conservative. Yet his standing with liberal groups especially on economic matters and on important issues in foreign policy was generally higher than with conservative groups.

It is, however, in foreign policy that Zablocki's legacy remains.

Since his first term in Congress, Zablocki was a member of what was then called the Foreign Affairs Committee, not considered a prize committee assignment then—or now, for that matter. It remained his only major committee throughout his long tenure in the House.

He became an expert on a broad range of international issues and, over time, was able to blend his pro-Western, Cold War perspectives with an understanding of the more liberal views of Democrats who joined the committee in the '60s. Even so, he was an advocate of American intervention in Vietnam as chairman of the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs between 1959 and 1969.

As escalation continued in Vietnam without appreciable results, Zablocki began to judiciously question the strategy and the information he and fellow committee members were receiving from the White House and the Defense Department. In the early '70s, he led the House effort to reassert congressional authority in foreign policy decision-making.

By then, Zablocki was chairman of the Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments. He became floor manager of a 1971 resolution directing the president to consult with Congress before committing troops "whenever feasible." A year, later he sponsored another resolution without the qualifier. The House passed both but the Senate took no action.

In 1973, with President Nixon weakened from revelations of the Watergate scandal, the House and Senate passed the War Powers Resolution, restricting the executive warmaking power over Nixon's veto.

Though preferring close scrutiny of most presidential actions, Zablocki still favored executive flexibility, especially in intelligence and security matters. He supported President Jimmy Carter's position on lim-

iting congressional oversight of the CIA yet disagreed with Carter's emphasis on human rights as a determining factor in providing foreign aid.

Zablocki became chairman of the full committee as Ronald Reagan became president in 1981. While Reagan stressed defense priorities in foreign assistance programs, Zablocki emphasized direct economic aid to the poorest regions. Eventually he provided a compromise on key issues that bolstered strategic concerns while building stronger economies abroad. Zablocki was also able to pass a rare two-year aid authorization package in 1981.

Though supportive of Reagan's Caribbean Basin Initiative, Zablocki differed with Reagan on nuclear-proliferation policy. Later, when it became apparent that the administration was supporting Nicaraguan insurgents, which the House majority felt was ill-conceived, he co-wrote the amendment that cut off assistance to the Contras. Though better known today as the Boland Amendment, it was officially the Boland-Zablocki Amendment. The administration's surreptitious reaction to that led to the Iran-Contra scandal that roiled the Gipper.

The unimposing, diminutive man from a working-class district tempered executive authority while increasing the prestige of both his committee and the House. He also provided a timeless lesson in how the opposition party may boldly assert itself in matters of foreign policy without sacrificing principle in matters of national security or compassion. The Reagan Democrats were named for voters such as his constituents, but they never left Clem Zablocki.

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RECOGNIZING SERGEANT  
ATANASIO HARO MARIN

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**HON. HILDA L. SOLIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 11, 2003*

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and remember Sergeant Atanasio Haro Marin who lost his life in service to our nation during Operation Iraqi Freedom. Sergeant Haro Marin was a member of Battery C, 3rd Battalion, 16th Field Artillery, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized) of Fort Hood, Texas, and was from Baldwin Park, CA.

Sergeant Haro Marin exemplified the very best of our great nation. He represents the spirit of the brave soldier, exhibiting courage, selfless service, and honor beyond measure. His heroic actions have contributed to the safety, freedom, and security of our nation, Iraq, and the world.

I would like to extend my sincerest sympathy and condolences to the family and friends of Sergeant Haro Marin, and would ask that all Americans join me in remembering our soldiers and their loved ones during these challenging times.

Though Sergeant Haro Marin has passed, his spirit remains in the freedom that each and every American enjoys. Through his valiancy, bravery, and fearless commitment to the Armed Services of our nation, many lives have been touched. Our nation is privileged to have service men and women like Sergeant Haro Marin willing to risk their lives for the greater good of our country. I urge my colleagues to join me in remembering the life of Sergeant Atanasio Haro Marin.